ped with noise-producing instruments, or else carried megaphones improvised from the whole, paper, with which they amplified the volume of their cheers for the Republican candidates. The Greenfield line brought a spirits seemed without any limit.

whole spectacle. The occupants of many street. Meridian and Pennsylvania streets had fondest expectations of the men who had provided themselves in advance with bells, its preparation in charge. Everybody who cymbals, pistols and other devices for saw it in a spirit of sympathy declared it creating an ear-splitting din and these was the event of a lifetime, and even poured forth their medley of sounds in Democrats were hushed to silence as the unison when the pageant came in sight. imposing pageant passed them by in On the balcony of the When clothing store triumph. The occasion might have been was a party which had a small cannon and the windup of a heated campaign. It the aggregate of noise. Each club was | the victory won. given an artillery salute as it passed.

The parade was a little late in startingdue it was said, to the late arrival of Sen- the presidential campaign of 1900 given in ator Fairbanks. The senator was expected | honor of the vice presidential candidate. to reach the city by rail at 6:30, but did not get here until nearly 8 o'clock. He formed a part of the Rough Rider's distinguished escort, and occupied a prominent position in the reviewing stand.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT ON STAND. Colonel Roosevelt was escorted to the stand by the advance guard of the parade, consisting of a detail of mounted and handof Superintendent Quigley and Captain Dawson, and a large part of the Marion Marching Club in full uniform, each carrying an umbrella of the national colors. A feature of the escort that attracted great attention and received liberal applause was a huge elephant carrying four men attired to represent Uncle Sam.

The carriage containing Governor Roosevelt and his party literally drove like a triumphal chariot through the masses of people. Ovation after ovation was showered upon the Rough Rider, acknowledged with winning Young women at intervals along to the reviewing pavilion tore bouquets from their dresses and tossed them into the carriage. When the party took place in Indianapolis. reached the courthouse Colonel Roosevelt's feet rested upon a thick bed of fragrant This incident of his reception him. Arrived at the stand, the colonel was | point. almost carried to the chair provided for his use. The piece of furniture was superfluous, however, since the man for whom It was provided preferred to stand during the passing of the parade.

A pleasing incident was the presentation of Mr. Albert Lieber to Governor Roosevelt. Handshaking being an impossibility, on account of the distance which separated uniforms, kept the streets clear from curb the two men, they exchanged salutes, while to curb. Following the police officers a the crowd added the commendation of its cheers and applause to the incident. ALL EYES ON ROOSEVELT.

welt when the marchers began to file past | parade. Then followed Col. Harry H hun. Everybody seemed desirous of notwhich would be heaped upon him. At first | the colonel bowed gracefully when an entire club would shout his name in admiration, but soon he too caught the infectious spirit of enthusiasm and his Rough Rider hat, which had previously rested quietly on the left side of his coat, began to wave as wildly as any of its facsimiles in the procession. It seemed as if the hero of San saw in the thousands of joyful marchers and through the glara of red gre and multi-colored fireworks another victory ahead of him. He had doubtless heard that Indiana is a doubtful State this year, and was rejoicing at the abundant evidence of the faisity of such a declaration. Various clubs had evidently spent hours of thought in an effort to devise some new form of "college yell" with which to bombard the ears of the Rough Rider, with the result that scores of hitherto unheard verses modeled after the college yell were turned loose all along the

The parade was of such magnitude that stupendous is about the only word that approaches a description of its size. When fifty minutes had been consumed in its passage, some of the marchers cried out that the affair had only just started. The apparently interminable line was composed of many different features. Bands and drum corps, on foot, mounted and in gorgeous chariots were strung along at very brief intervals. A score or more of fireworks floats kept the streets brilliantly illuminated and the air filled with flashing. sputtering and darting sparks of fire, which now and then exploded with terrific reports. Roman candles, shooting out balls of many-colored fire, and burning powder. giving forth intense glares of red light.

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair in Northern Indiana-Rain ir Southern Portion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Ohio-Rain on Friday and probably on Saturday; fresh northeasterly winds. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair in northern, rain in southern portion on Friday. Saturday fair; fresh south to east winds.

# Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Pre. W'ther. 7a. m. 30.14 47 83 N'east, 0.00 Cloudy. 7p. m. 30.02 61 58 East. 0.00 Clear. Maximum temperature, 65; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Oct. 11:

ormal ...... 57 lean .....

Departure from 10 Departure since Coparture since John C. I.	Oct. 1	**229 ENHANS	*1.12 -2.34 S.
Yesterday	's Tempera	tures.	
Stations.	Min.	Max. 7	p. m.
tlanta, Ga	54	58	56
Hsmarck, N. D.		68	60
Suffalo, N. Y	50	64	62
lalgary, N. W. T		58	54
hicago, Ill	50	62	58
Cairo, Ill		68	66
heyenne, Wyo.		88	58
dincinnati, O	48	66	62
oncordin Kan	24	70	54

Atlanta, Ga54	58	5
Bismarck, N. D36	68	5
Buffalo, N. Y	64	6
Calgary, N. W. T26	58	5
Chicago, Ill50	62	5
Cairo, Ill52	68	5
Cheyenne, Wyo34	68	
Cincinnati, O	66	
Concordia, Kan34	70	- 5
Davenport, Ia46	68	6
Des Moines, Ia40	68	
Galveston, Tex60	75	
Helena, Mont40	62	5 6 5 7 5
Jacksonville, Fla68	76	
Kansas City, Mo44	68	U
Little Rock, Ark54	60	
Marquette, Mich54	72	
Memphis, Tenn58		6 6 5 5 6
Nashville, Tenn52	62 56	
New Orleans, La61	74	
Name Velate N. V.		
New Ydrk, N. Y46	68	
Oklahoma, O. T44	80	6
Omaha Nah	70	
Omaha, Neb44	70	
Pittsburg, Pa	66	4
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T34	68	4
Rapid City, S. D42	72	
Salt Lake City, Utah42	76	6
St. Louis, Mo50	- 66	5 6
St. Paul, Minn	70	6
Springfield, Ill44	72	. 6
Springfield, Mo46	64	- 5
Vicksburg, Miss	79	- 6

Washington, D. C. ......42

added to the spectacular appearance of

DECORATED VEHICLES. Many of the vehicles decorated for Wednesday's floral parade, were in last carload of Republicans whose gayety of night's pageant and were greeted with cries of admiration. Among those noticed The first sign of the advancing columns | were the Victoria belonging to Mrs. Wilwas a brilliant and many-colored illumina- liam E. English, the big tallyho coach of tion of the heavens in the vincity of Merid- | the Commercial Club directors and a high, ian and Washington streets. At sight of two-seated wagon buried beneath roses of the New York store, Wasson's and L. S. this the waiting crowds broke into demon- | pure white, drawn by white horses. The | Ayres strations of joy that defy description. Some | host of mounted Rough Riders did not pass shouted themselves hoarse, the women the reviewing stand until more than half clapped their hands, others worked their of the procession had gone by, but their noise-producing instruments of infinite va- tardiness in appearing did not lessen the riety "to the limit," while others danced heartiness of the ovation given them. about in glee, using instruments of noise | Colonel Cy Clark and his aids looked the simultaneously. Every building along the happiest men in town as they smilingly street was filled with people cagerly acknowledged the applause and cheers Rollins. Following the company of clerks craning their necks in an effort to see the showered upon them from both sides of the

windows which overlook Washington. The parade was successful beyond the the roar of this instrument added much to seemed more like a grand jollification after of them carried lanterns and torches and of W. N. Harding, became divided and not

A CANDIDATE HONORED. It was in reality nothing but a parade of The large demonstrations given by the Democrats in this vicinity during the pres-

ent campaign have had a national tinge. Last night's affair was the first given by the Republicans which partook of a State character. Yet it stands as the greatest event of the campaign of 1900, if not indeed the greatest in the entire history of Indiana. Badges carrying the queer ansomely uniformed police, under command nouncement "I'm from Missouri-Show me," have been shown on the streets of the city with great frequence during the past few days. Indiana Republicans complied with the request last night by showing all who had eyes to see an event about which they will talk for years to come. Colonel

> never before been so splendidly recognized. | mustered 2,050 men, not including the bands the monster parade show that there were facturing concerns in the city were repre-23,861 men in the twelve divisions. This sented in this division and the men in line his aids, the patrolmen, bands, and drum servative estimate of the aggregate number of men actually in line would be 25,000thus demonstrating that the event totally eclipsed anything of the kind which ever

The crowds were so immense that it was impossible for all of the parade to go over the entire line of march. It required fully seemed more than ordinarily pleasing to four hours for the pageant to pass a given

### FIRST THREE DIVISIONS. Of These the First Division Was

At the head of the parade two patrol wagons followed by fifteen mounted police officers, looking natty in their new wagon containing two cannons and an unlimited supply of red fire and pyrotechnics of every description announced to the wait-All eyes were turned on Colonel Roose- ing thousands the approach of the big Smith, chief marshal of the parade suring how he would acknowledge the honors | rounded by an escort composed of the fol-

> Chief of staff, James R. Carnahan; adjutant general, George W. Powell: aids, James K. Gore, J. R. Ross, J. E. Bodine Charles Kahlo, J. T. Barnett, O. S. Runnels, J. R. Henry, J. L. Benepe, T. A. Winterrowd, Frank Stanley, Clifford Ar-Robison, John E. Miller, E. English, H. S. New, J. J. Kyle L. Bieler, F. F. McCrea, R. T. Oliver, R. Van Camp, B. B. Adams, C. E. Wright, D. L. Brown, G. W. Spahr, Z. A. Smith, Thayer, H. C. Adams, Horace Wood, F. Charlton, H. T. Conde, H. I. Jones, M. Smock, S. A. Furniss, G. L. Knox, J. M. Morton, Charles Lanier, William Dickson, William Kothe, C. Vonnegut, jr., Louis Weisenberger, Albert Lieber, F. J. Scholz. Marion Caldwell, P. H. Fitzgerald, C. A. Bookwalter, R. R. Shiel, C. A. McPherson, J. T. Layman, Charles W. Wheat, F. C. Gardner, L. W. Cooper, H. C. Allen, J. L. McMaster, W. T. Brown, J. T. Mc-Shane, J. W. McBride, W. K. Bellis, William Bosson, Ross Hill, jr., Marshall Pugh, George C. Thompson, Fred O. Ritter, J. C. Fletcher, W. J. Hasselman, W. O. Shearer, A. W. Thompson, G. G. Tanner, J. J. W. Smith, W. S. McMillen, S. H. Mapes, H. R.

THE FIRST DIVISION. At the head of the first division marched the Indianapolis Military Band with forty pleces. Then came Samuel E. Kercheval, marshal of the division, and an escort of fifteen horsemen. The first organization to follow the division commander was the Marion Club with 639 members in line Four hundred of them were uniformed in white trousers, blue coats and fedora hats, the remainder marching just as proudly in their rear in their every-day civilian diers who are members of the Loyal clothes. The uniformed members carried Legion and those who were too feeble to Japanese umbrellas in one hand and a stick of red fire in the other, presenting group of civil war veterans who would have a spectacle that it was good to see. Following the Marion Club were fortytwo members of the Law School Republican Club, displaying more enthusiasm and making more noise than would be ex-

pected of an organization ten times its Next came the Westfield Republican Club, followed by the Carmel Republican Club, the former with fifty-four in line and the latter with sixty-three. Each of the clubs had its own drum corps. The Columbia Club, with 621 in line, all wearing badges as large as plates and carrying miniature lanterns suspended on poles, was next, and immediately in their rear were sixty-three marching members

of the Board of Trade Republican Club. carrying flags and banners. Following the Board of Trade Republican Club was the Cicero McKinley and Roosevelt Marching Club, more than 700 strong. every man carrying a flag, and all marching to the music furnished by their own drum corps. Next in line was the Medical College of Indiana Students' Club, with 176 students shouting and yelling like Comanche Indians, each carrying a stick of red fire and looking so flerce that the crowd involuntarily gave way at their ap-

Next came a long line of men carrying flags and bedecked with badges and other insignia, betraying the fact that they belonged to the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club, and when the whole of them had finally passed the count showed that

Following the commercial travelers was the Noblesville Republican Club, with 982 men in ine, not counting the big drum corps which preceded it. The Wholesale Merchants' Republican Club, from South Meridian street, under the command of John M. Carey, followed the Noblesville Club, with 450 in line, and the rear of the first division, which alone consumed nearly an hour in passing, was brought up by about 100 members of the Stockyards Reublican Club, riding in carriages and tal-

THE SECOND DIVISION. The second division was under the command of Marshal John G. Kirkwood, who rode at its head with an escort of five horsemen. The Retail Salesmen's Republican Club, accompanied by its own band of fifteen pleces, marched at the head of the division, with 375 men in line, followed by the Dental Students' Republican Club, with 163 students, shouting their college yells at the top of their voices. Each student wore a red carnation in the lapel of his coat, and the majority of them carried red, white and blue canes. The Fruit and | the Eleventh ward, with 125. Produce Merchants' Republican Club was | next, with 256 men in line, all of whom carried flags or some pertinent transparency. Then followed the Levey Bros.' Republican | in this division. The Lewis G. Akin Re Club, wearing the club's insignia on their | publican Club numbered about 125 when hats and preceded by a drum corps of fif-

publican Club were lifty-six of the members of the Indianapolis Light and Power Republican Club. Then followed the Van Camp Hardware Sound-money Club with sixty-five men in line, and the Van Camp Packing Company Republican Marching Club with 125 in line. The latter organization carried red lights and torches. In the rear of the second division were a half dozen large wagonloads of pretty girls from the big department stores of the city. Among the stores represented were Block's,

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The third division, under command of Marshal Ford Wood, was headed by the Union Band, which was closely followed by 212 of the clerks and employes of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The company was officered by F. T. Lamphier and E. H. came the J. H. Clark Railroad Men's Republican Club under command of L. P. Grady. This was one of the largest organizations in the parade, there being more than 1,200 members in line. The flag of the club was carried by F. M. Lawler, master mechanic of the Chicago division of the Big Four, and William Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the same road. The long line of railroaders presented a picturwere dressed in their everyday working at-

The Eighth Ward East End Republican Club, with ninety-five men uniformed in long mackintoshes and Rough Rider hats. preceded by their own drum corps, followed the East Enders, and then came the Indianaolis Veneer Works McKinley and Roosevelt Republican Club, 200 strong, preeded by a drum corps and glee club, all of them arrayed in Rough Rider hats and carrying torches and banners. The Tucker & Dorsey Republican Club was next, with 100 men in line, and the last of the division was brought up by the Indiana Lumber and Veneer Company Republican Club, with ninety men dressed in working jackets and wearing Rough Rider hats marching behind their ewn drum corps.

### FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH. Enthusiastic Republican Clubs, with

Many Men in Line.

The fourth division was commanded by Roosevelt's patriotism and heroism have Fred C. Gardner as marshal. The division Reliable figures concerning the size of or drum corps. Some of the largest manuwere probably the jolliest set in the parade and they showed by their continuous cries corps, who took part in the affair. A con- for McKinley and Roosevelt that the word "coercion" was not in their vocabulary. Their transparencies were to the point and many of them announced to the thousands of people along the line of march that they were not coerced and that they preferred to have a certainty under the Republican administration than an uncertainty under Bryan. They all wanted the full dinner pails to continue. Frank B. Burke was handled without gloves and his remarks and utterances were set out in the transparencies. Several young women in red, white and blue costumes were mounted on bicycles in this division

The E. C. Atkins McKinley and Roosevelt Club headed the fourth division and there were 400 of the representatives and employes of that immense manufacturing concern. The club carried canes loaded with blank cartridges and the firing sounded infantry. The majority of this club were uniformed in overalls, while many wore "Uncle Sam" attire and a large float carried a representative of the "original Uncle Sam" and "Cuba" and the "Philippines." The Atlas Republican Club had a delegaion of 400. A feature of that club was a ong banner measuring 100 feet, carried by a squad of men, while the uniformed part of the club added greatly to their appearance. The members carried torches making

the line of march as bright as day. The Parry Manufacturing Company's Mc-Kinley Club swelled the number of the fourth division with 500 men, and part of these were uniformed The Nordyke & Marmon McKinley Club

had 450 men in line and carried transparen-

cies showing what they will do to Bryan on and this number was said to be a low estimate, for before the column swung into the line of march many of the employes of the concern joined their comrades. Two new clubs joined the fourth division before the parade started-the Emerich Furniture Company McKinley Club with

250 men and the Central Chair Company McKinley Club with 250 men. A feature of the fourth division parade was a ladies' band in a large wagon and the young women were applauded all along the line of

THE FIFTH DIVISION. The fifth division was composed entirely of soldiers, those who fought during the civil war and those who mustered guns and went to the front when the call was made for troops during the recent war with Spain. This division was commanded by Captain W. H. Armstrong as marshal, and contained 680 men, exclusive of bands and drum corps.

The First Voters' Drum Corps was given the place at the head of the column. There were twenty carriages containing the solmarch. There were many others in the lowing, picked at random: been more able to stand the enthusiasm had they been in carriages, as they were feeble, but they persisted in being with "the boys" and marching to the music of the drum corps. Most of them wore their G. A. R. uniforms. The soldiers of the Spanish war numbered 400, and the number was even larger than Colonel H. C. Megrew, the commanding officer, had hoped to bring out. They began forming early in the evening, when about one hundred of them joined the group. Each minute, however, more of the boys who were in the Indiana regiments during the war in 1898 added to this number, and it was necessary for Colonel Megrew to form the line half a dozen times to make room for the new recruits. With but few exceptions they wore their fatigue uniforms. This division won probably as much applause along the crowded streets as any in the parade, and the sight of the old soldiers and the younger men who also enlisted to fight for the flag was very impressive. All along the line of march the people cheered while the men raised their hats to the wearers of the blue. THE SIXTH DIVISION.

The sixth division had a large representation of clubs of Indianapolis. Marshal Charles E. Thornton was in command The division mustered 1,500 men. All of the clubs represented were from this city, and there were several large decorated wagons containing young women, who carried banners announcing that they could not vote, but they were for McKinley and

Roosevelt just the same. The First Voters' Republican Club mustered 250 of the young men who will cast their first presidential votes this year for the Republican candidates. Their appearance in line was one of neatness, notwithstanding they were bubbling over with enthuslasm and yelled themselves hoarse for McKinley and Roosevelt. Their cuthuslasm knew no bounds when they passed the reviewing stand, and each man saluted Gov-

ernor Roosevelt. The West Side Republican Club also had 250 men in line, and they were accompanied by a wagon loaded with young women dressed in white and their heads adorned with gold crowns. The North Indianapolis Republican Club mustered 250 and the majority of them wore Rough Rider hats, and were also accompanied by a wagon load of young

The Pork Packers' Republican Club followed, with 175 men, the count when the column first formed, and many were added before the division swung into line. They wore huge yellow ribbon badges. The Twelfth Ward Republican Club followed, with one hundred, and then came The Fifteenth ward was next, with one hundred men in line, while the Fifth ward. which followed, added 125 to the number

teen pieces. Behind the Levey Bros.' Re- | was augmented before the division joined

SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH.

Much Confusion. The seventh, eighth and ninth divisions, which formed at Michigan and Meridian streets, became very impatient before it came their turn to fall into the long line. Before the first division had passed, the word to line-up was passed from one club to another, and it was with difficulty the

parade before it was time. John McGregor commanded the seventh division, and, according to the count when the division first got in line, there were .125. It was composed of the Tenth, Ninth, Seventh, Thirteenth, First and Second ward clubs, the Young Men's Durbin Club and a South Side club in wagons. The eighth division, commanded by A

men were held back from joining in the

F. Riggs, of Rushville, had clubs from three counties, the Rushville Watson Marching Club, the Hendricks County McKinley and Roosevelt clubs and the Morgan county clubs. The representa tion given these three countles was 800 each, when they formed to march in the parade. Many of these left the ranks because of the long wait. The ninth division, composed of Shelby

ville clubs. Greensburg clubs, Charles F. Remey First Voters' Club, Columbus Rough Riders' Club, Marshall County Club esque and attractive appearance. The most | and Hancock Rough Riders, in comman one of the clubs was at the starting place on West Michigan street. The Franklin county clubs, about 200 in all, formed at this point, and also a band from Shelbyville, and fell in line.

While the head of the first division was standing at Michigan street the carriage containing Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Fairbanks, Harry S. New, Perry S. Heath and Col. Curtis F. Guild, jr., got into the parade. The appearance of the vice presidential candidate caused a wild demonstration. Men waved their Rough Rider hats, women flaunted handkerchiefs and the bands and drum corps struck up all at once. A rush was made for the carriage to grasp the hand of the hero of Santiago. The carriage was surrounded, and with difficulty the men were pushed off so that the horses could start.

### LAST THREE DIVISIONS.

#### The Rough Riders Attracted a Great Deal of Attention.

The tenth division, composed chiefly o colored clubs, was in command of Marshal Charles Brown. The division numbered, as nearly as could be estimated, 1,500 men The exact number could not be obtained for the enthusiasm of the colored men got the better of patience and portions of the formation were sandwiched at different times into the main line before their turn.

The organizations in line were the Colored Veterans' Republican Club, the Sixth Ward Roosevelt Marching Club, the Sixth Ward Republican Club, the Iron League, the Colored First Voters' Club, the Hod Carriers' Club, the Mendenhall Republican Club, the Fifteenth Ward Colored Republican Club, the Third Ward Colored Republican Club, the Tuxedo Republican Club and the C. W. Fairbanks Republican Club The enthusiasm of the men was great and there was evidence for the Republican managers that the colored men were not stampeding to the ranks of Democracy as has been claimed. The colored men were well supplied with telling transparencies, many of which were of a humorous nature and truly characteristic of the colored race. And the famous Rough Riders! They composed the eleventh and twelfth divisions and there were 2,900 of them. The eleventh division, which was made up wholly of Marion county organizations, with a representation of 2,150 men, was commanded by Colonel Cyrus J. Clark. The twelfth division was commanded by Lieutenant Robert C. Oliver, who had under him the Johnson County Rough Riders, together with a number of other clubs, unassigned to posttions, the whole numbering 750 men. The eleventh division was headed by the Meyers Military Band. Between the first and second battalions was the Danville, Ind., band and the Vories Business College Band led the third battalion.

The march of the Rough Riders was a sight well worth the waiting to see. For three hours they were literally jammed into North street about eight squares, with sections resting in the cross streets and a portion of the body waiting on Illinois street. Crowded back so far were most of them that the parade as it turned east at North street could not be seen, and it was no wonder they got impatient. But when they did start the excitement and the self-conscious pleasure that they had done their duty and helped the cause of the Republican party made up for all the delay.

There was no lack of applause for the great body as it passed through the streets. the people all the time wondering when the would come. When Marshal Clark and his staff passed the reviewing stand in front of the courthouse not one-half of the Rough Riders had pasesd from Meridian street, where they had so long waited. The mounted column was unable to finish the line of march on account of the congested streets, and on the countermarch from Missouri street were obliged to turn off and go north on Illinois street, disbar at Ohio street.

# STRIKING TRANSPARENCIES.

### Some of Them That Were Carried in the Big Parade.

elephant in the parade was ridden by J. B. Connett, Charles Guedel, Thomas Deputy and O. C. Budd, of the Atkins & Co. Re- range of his opportunity. It is almost a the belief that he can support a wife "But it isn't the running over that scares publican Club. Among them were the fol-

-On the Elephant .-"I'll not swop this hoss." "McKinley and Roosevelt." "Equal rights for all." "Peace, good will to all men." "Sound money."

'Solid for McKinley, Roosevelt and Prosperity." "A short hour better than a short dollar." "We want no change." "16 to 1 we'll win."

'Bryan's pets-The ice trust, the cottonbale trust, the silver trust.' "The full dinner pail is an issue." 1896-Indianapolis paid 6 per cent. interest. 1900.-Indianapolis is paying

3 per cent interest.' "We are now a lending Nation." "We are too busy to listen to Bryan." "We are working day and night." "Our wages have been increased." "75 per cent. increase of busy men." "Bryan is an issue."

"How would Aguinaldo vote?" "Bill Bryan-Prophet of poverty." "This is not a national affair." "Break the news of this to Taggart." "Frank Burke-The laborer's friend. (?) See official record. "1896-Labor begging for work. 1900-Work begging for laborers." "We sell 16 orders 1900 to 1 we sold in 1896." "What has become of the 'crime of '73?" "Populism is not Democracy." "McKinley promised prosperity. He has

delivered the goods.' "We are paid in gold." "All honor to our brave soldiers." "Without consent of our souphouse states-"In McKinley we trust. In Bryan we bust." "We are not paid to march." "How about North Carolina?"

"We have plenty of work." "The American voter is not a fool." "Taggart says he has the colored vote." "Just a little local affair." "Bryan is not a Democrat.-Populism cannot win." "Wheat, 80 cents; corn, 40 cents. What did Bryan say in 1896?" "Is this a frost?"

-Indianapolis Salesladies' Republican Club.-"We sell goods for sound money." "Our papas vote for McKinley. "Our brothers vote for McKinley. We want husbands who vote for McKin-

lev." "We can't vote, but we have influence." "The Philippines are ours forever." Put your TRUST in William McKinley.' 'We want a Vice President who would make a President.' 'Give us four years more-and then some." "Bryan-Bogie-Bluster-Buncombe." "The paramount issue-\$300 or no speech;

Bryan. "Dead-The Popocratic party; aged four Dick Croker; private secretary, Aguinaldo." "Democratic platform: 'We denounce.' "

'16 paramount issues.'

"1896-U. S. borrows from any old place. 1900-England, Germany and Russia borrow from U. S "Lincoln was right in '64. McKinley was right in '96." "Populists say there is no prosperity." Because of the Long Wait There Was

Hogs worth \$2 per 100 lbs more than four Prosperity at home and prestige abroad." 'Friends of liberty are known by their rec-"Did Democracy smash trusts from 1892 to

> "Vote the 'eagle' straight." SEEN IN THE PARADE.

Features That Appealed to the Crowd with Unusual Force.

A colored lad about six years of age amused the crowds by crying frequently, My first vote will be for McKinley.'

An extremely well dressed man in the

well dressed delegation from Rush county carried a banner on which was "It was a lucky day when we voted for McKinley.' The gayety and the plump face of the colored man who carried the banner, "If

I vote for Bryan?" were hardly in keeping with his dress intended to depict extreme There was a report circulated down town late last night that one of the Rough Riders had been thrown from his horse and killed by being mashed, his mount rearing

not be verified. In the front of the column of commission the members of the Republican party to turn out in force. He prepared for the delays which were experienced on account of the enormous crowds by carrying with him a camp stool.

Rough Riders, with an immense banner on both sides of which was painted in letters ten inches high, "Cleveland is for Mc-Kinley." When the banner appeared at North and Meridian streets a mighty yell went up from the great body of waiting Rough Riders.

Colonel Clark was fearful, when he asked the number of the last division that passed and received the reply that it was the first division, that the Rough Riders would not get to show what a splendid turnout his efforts had brought about. It was then nearly 9 o'clock.

ployes of the one in 1892. Let well enough alone." Those of the Van Camp Packing Co. by one which read. "Full dinner pail don't hurt our feelings."

The club from the Atkins saw works had one banner bearing the words. "We are in favor of \$16 to one week." The last man carried a banner which said, "And the night gang could not get here." With the large representation that had passed the inscription was appreciated.

When Colonel Smith took one of the colored commanders to task for allowing his command to march into Meridian street before its turn, he replied: "Well, boss, weall's was afraid we wasn't goin' to get in at Colonel Smith did not afterward succeed in getting the section back to its

The Parry Manufacturing Company employes carried a banner inscribed, "Four hundred from the Parry Manufacturing Company-not one coerced." When the club started to move there was sorrow in the ranks. The commander had discovered that two men had left the line, and a searching party was at once sent out.

At the head of the Second Ward Republican Club was a wagon on which Democratic hard times soup was actually made in a large iron kettle. The wagon was arranged to represent a free souphouse, and the dozen or more poverty-stricken fellows in it eagerly asked for "More, More," the hot water and sprinkling of crushed crackers being inadequate to appease their hunger. The take-off was appreciated all along the line.

# They Watched the Parade.

Fully half an hour before the last of the Rough Riders passed the corner of North and Meridian streets marchers who were in the front ranks, that had been disbanded began to appear to see the end of the line As the men in khaki saw them they waved their hats and shouted: "We'll get started

# THE BANK CRIMINAL.

### Association of Bankers Is Driving Him Out of Business.

New York Financier. No work undertaken by the American Bankers' Association has been more prolific of good than that accomplished by the protective committee. In the short space of four years this committee has driven the bank criminal out of business, so far asthe exercise of his predatory powers upon the members of the association is concerned, and at the rate the association is growing the time is near when, Othello like, his occupation will be gone, for the simple reason that every accession of memthese are the exception, rather than the rule, and are explained usually by the not arise from any fact of better local protection, but the moral influence of the protective committee, growing out of several years of relentless prosecution of every case reported to it is sufficient to safeguard the interests of those who support it. Backed by ample funds, this committee is the veritable nemesis of the criminal. It has taught him that breaking into the safe of a member bank is only an indirect way of breaking into jail, and it has demonstrated to his more intelligent and really more dangerous associate, the forger, that he is penning his own sentence to imprisonment when he alters or forges class of America understand this. Bitter experience has convinced the most reckless and cunning that the road to safety teachers they do well enough, but should lies around rather than into the bank of they go overboard a dozen rods from shore the member of the American Association, and they are shaping their tactics accordingly.

# THE TOOTHPICK BUSINESS.

### Thousands of Cords of Timber Consumed and Many People Employed. Philadelphia Times.

Ninety-five per cent. of all the toothpicks made in these United States are formed from a white, birch timber in Franklin county, Maine, and yet scarcely more than 100 persons are employed in the industry in that State. Outside of the Pine Tree Commonwealth the principal factories are in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and western New York. Maple and poplar are sometimes used in the manufacture of American toothpicks, but white birch is the standard timber in all the factories. The industry is a very simple one. First, of course, comes the work of the foresters. In the woods of Maine every winter there are great camps of lumbermen engaged in felling and hauling out timber for various commercial uses. Whenever the foreman of a camp comes across a particularly fine white birch tree he orders it cut down, and the main part of the trunk laid aside to be reserved for the toothpick factories. That the vast supply of toothpicks comes from a very small quantity of timber is shown by the fact that not more than 5,000 cords of wood are

used in this industry annually. When the logs reach the factory they are first stripped of their bark. They are then placed on trucks moving on rails and pushed to the automatic machines by which they are cut into veneers, which are thin strips of wood of about the dimensions of an ordinary piece of blotting paper-that is, the strips are about as thick as the toothpicks are intended to be, and as wide years. No flowers. No tears." as the picks will be long. The machine "President, Bryan; secretary of treasury, works automatically and with tremendous speed, and is so constructed that the finished picks come forth sharpened at both ends at the rate of tens of thousands an

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factories to turn out a supply sufficient to meet the demand for a whole year. The factories are shut down again, to remain closed until the following spring. The wages paid to American workers in this industry range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day. Many of the toothpicks made in Maine come from timber that has been seasoned in the open air and retain something of the natural sweetness of the birch and maple and are soft and pliable, while retaining up and falling upon him. The report could | sufficient firmness. Kiln-dried wood is apt to result in too much brittleness, causing sharp splinters to break off, which injure the enamel of the teeth

The best toothpicks made anywhere in the world come from Portugal. They are whittled by hand from orangewood splints by peasant girls, the only tool used being an ordinary jacknife. These picks are as smooth as ivory and will not break into splinters. They are expensive. Few hotels in Philadelphia supply them. The girls One man made a hit, especially with the | who make the picks receive less than 10 cents a day. As the duty on the foreignmade picks is only 36 per cent., they can be sold here for less than picks of similar quality could be manufactured in this country, despite the improved American machinery and skilled labor. The profit on American picks is almost exclusively on the cheaper products. Some of the Portuguese picks are highly ornamented with

Next to Portugal, Japan sends the greatest supply of toothpicks to the United States. These are made by hand from fine reeds. They, too, are sold in close competition with the American product, owing great fires—those are usually the causes to the cheaper labor in Japan. The cases that hinder the kind of man I speak of in which the Japanese picks are inclosed from ever swimming." are fine specimens of skill with the jack-Arthur Jordan Company were expressed as thin and delicate as tissue paper, but by a banner, "No more changes. We had very strong. The cases are ornamented with hand-painted Japanese scenes, and Why One Man Will Never Write Anare of a size convenient to be carried in

### EARLY MARRIAGES.

#### Argument that Under Normal Conditions They Are Best. F. W. Fitzpatrick, in International Maga-

While not venturing to make sweeping and positive assertions and say that all should marry before twenty-five, I can say that in so many cases that they are no longer exceptions it is most seemly and wise to marry as early in life as two oung people can reasonably undertake the obligations of the married state. Every case is worthy of a separate trial and of being judged solely upon its own merit. There are men who should not marry at twenty-five, nor at thirty, and

whom God forbid any one should have to marry at any age. Why is twenty-five so harped upon? there, then, such a sudden transition from boy to man, an acquisition, per saltum, of all the manly attributes, good sense, consideration and what not, as well as of the full perfection of physical development? Medical science and experience in life tell us of no such exact date. The "formative period" varies widely in individuals; heredity, environment and the quality of the brain faculties are as great modifiers or influences upon the character of the

there are other men-and women,

young as climate is upon their physical distinguished colonel at twenty-two years of age. Napoleon was in supreme command of an army at twenty-five. Luther was a marked figure at twenty-three. Leo X, who ascended the papal throne at thirty-eight years of age, was a cardinal at eighteen. Pitt was chancellor of the exchequer at twenty-one, prime minister at twenty-four. Conde and Turenne were ilustrious by the time they were twentytwo years old. Gustavus Adolphus was one of the great rulers of Europe at twenty-four. Gladstone, Fox. Peel. Clay, Story, Webster, Seward and a host of others were celebrities before the age of twenty-five. Ought they to have waited for that magic age to abandon single blessedness? On the other hand, think of the long list of names of men who acquired prominence

late in life, brilliant men in their latter days, but veritable dullards in youth, plodding in schools until the thirties, and no more fit to marry at twenty-five than were

the others at fourteen. Of course if your young man of twentyhe loves a simpering goose, they ought not marry; neither will have improved much at twenty-five or forty-five. (True, they inflict themselves upon some one But supposing your young man of twenty-one or two be a sensible fellow, not older than his years, but just a sensible fellow of twenty-one of two or three-and there are such, thousands of them-and he has amassed not a fortune but enough to give himself a fair start, or has something bership in the association narrows the or even but fair prospects, a justification in since you've been in the cab. truism to say that no member of the and family, and that young man frankly you," he continued, "though that is bad American Bankers' Association fears the loves a sensible, reasoning young woman, enough. It's the coming so all-fired close bank burglar, or the skilled bank forger. and she, knowing his circumstances, is to it and missing that takes the tuck out Here and there sporadic instances of theft perfectly willing to share his fate and to of a man. After you once hit anything the or fraud upon the members crop up, but start upon the path of life hand-in-hand worst you can do is to plow right along, with him-then, I say, every month that but when you see a man on the track and the ceremony that makes them one is decriminal's ignorance of the victim's affilia- layed is fraught with dangers, and for us tion with the association. The immunity to seek impediments or throw obstacles in from loss enjoyed by the members does the way of its consummation is criminal. Mark you, I say, if they be sensible!

# SOME MEN CAN'T SWIM.

## Try as They May, They Never Master the Art.

Philadelphia Record. The wharf rat who could always swim and the hundreds of youngsters who swim in the public baths every day will roll over and roar when they learn that there are scores of big, strong men around town to imprisonment when he alters or forges | who would cheerfully give up \$1,000 to be a check upon a member bank. The criminal able to swim one hundred yards with absolute safety. They know the theory of swimming. While under the eye of their

Now and then such men as these are

they would surely drown.

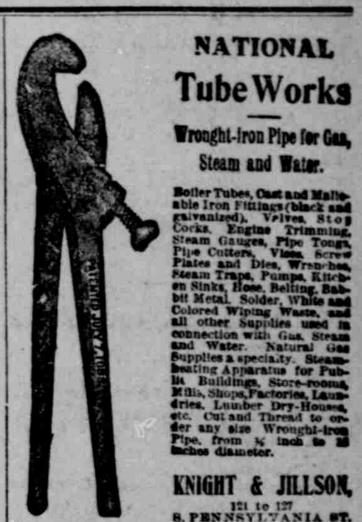
seen at Asher's natatorium. They paddle about with red and convulsed faces. They put forth all their strength and that they can hardly be seen through it.
If they are questioned while they rest they
will tell, in panting and mortified voices, strange stories in explanation of their inability to swim, no matter how many years a coal shovel." they may spend in trying to learn. One man will tell how, in his boyhoo he saw an old woman drown. He had been able to swim a little up to that time, but afterward the horror of the old woman's death struggle, the fear that he

might end so in the water, paralyzed him, and he had been unable to swim from that day to this. Another man will say that the water has a strange terror for him. He can swim when his instructor is about; he knows all the strokes; but alone in deep water fright robs him of all power, and he splashes wildly, shrieks and would drown if there

were not help close at hand. A third man will tell how, when he was a child, his father and mother and grandparents forbade him to go swimming. They told him horrible tales of death by drowning. They filled him with a dread of deep water, which he will never be able to over-

"You find a man now and then," said Professor Asher yesterday at the natatorium, "who can't learn to swim. He becomes ossified in the water. If he falls overboard he drowns. This kind of man comes here to be taught occasionally, and we teach him, and he swims quite well here, where there is no danger and help is everywhere at hand. But he can't swim at all away from here. He wouldn't think of going beyond his depth in a river or in the ocean. He knows he would drown if he did. The trouble with this man is pure animal terror—a thing bred in the bone—a thing that can never be reasoned away. The sight of a horrible drowning, the stories of drownings heard in childhood or a ground-less terror born in the man, an instinctive ands at the rate of tens of thousands an less terror born in the man, an instinctive druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

Our. It requires only a few weeks for the terror of the water, similar in intensity to E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. So



the terror we all have of vast heights or of

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I disapprove of letters of introduction," said an elderly New Orleans business man, "and I won't give one under any circumstances. They are bad form, and border close on downright impertinence. What right have I, for example, to thrust a perfect stranger on my friend John Sn of Memphis or Chattanooga, without having at least asked Mr. Smith's permission or ascertained whether the introduction would be mutually agreeable? Then, again such letters always mean either too little or too much. Most of us give them as freely as we give good advice, without the least idea of incurring any responsibility; yet, a letter of introduction is, or ought to be, an absolute indorsement of the bearer, and the recipient would be justified in holding the writer strictly accountable for any abuse of his hospitality. believe this view is unassailable, but must confess I stopped writing letters of contretemps that has nothing to do with the properties of the question. It happened in this way: A certain friend asked me to give a letter to a young Englishman, introducing him to a former ness partner of mine, now living in Louisville. I didn't want to do it, but lacked moral courage to refuse; so I wrote two letters-one the introduction requested and the other a brief note to the Louisville man explaining the circumstances and saying that I really didn't know whether the Englishman was a gentleman or a horsethief. Two days later I got a telegram from my old partner, saying that he had and was at a loss to know what to make of it. I had put the two inclosures in the wrong envelopes, and had given the Englishman the private note of repudlation." "I suppose he read it, of course," remarked someone in the group of listen-

I wouldn't know whether to shake hands or get ready to fight." WHAT ROILED THE ENGINEER.

"That's just what has been troubling

me ever since," replied the old merchant;

"I don't know whether he did or not.

He presented it without turning a hair,

and if he knew the contents he certainly

made no sign. At least that is the report

of my friend, who was so surprised when

he ran his eye over the epistle that he

nearly fell out of his chair. All this hap-

pened four years ago, and I haven't writ-

wouldn't meet that Englishman again for

a thousand-dollar bill, because, if I did,

ten a letter of introduction since.

### A Man on the Track Who Would Not Heed the Whistle.

New York Mail and Express The old engineer had finished grooming his engine for the night's run and was whiling away the half hour before train time in swapping yarns with his fireman. It was his turn at a story. After puffing reflectively on his pipe for a moment two he said, half questioningly: "I dor believe we've ever run over anybody, Bill

blow your whistle and shut off steam and put on brakes and then the man turns out to be deaf or drunk or something of the kind, and you know you can't help striking him, then's the time you wish you were running a steamboat or a fire engine. "The closest shave I ever had was when I was pulling the President's special up to Albany. We were trying to make a rec-

ord run. We had passed the Poughkeepsie bridge and were doing better than a mile a minute, when I saw a man walking down the track toward us. The fireman blew the whistle, but the man never budged from between the rails. As we got closer I saw he was walking with his head down and paying no attention to what was going I shut off steam, jammed on the brakes and reversed her, but we slid along at a pretty fair gait. He never stirre until just as the engine was going to hit Then he jumped out of the way, grinning up at me and put his fingers to his

"'Get after him!' I yelled, but before the fireman could climb down from the cab the man was running down the track for all he was worth-and that wasn't more than 30 cents. We didn't have any time to spare, so we hustled on again, and make the water so tumultuous and frothy live been trying ever since to decide that they can hardly be seen through it. whether our friend was drunk or crazy, or had a darned peculiar idea of humor. Anyway, I wish I'd had a little more time. I'd like to have taken a chance at him with

# Mark Twain's Plans.

New York Times. We understand that Mark Twain has decided to postpone his return to America until late in autumn. In the meantime he is living at Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid's house, on Dollis hill, London. New York, however, will have him to herself during the winter. and in the spring he will go to Hartford and take up his residence in his old home there, from which he has been absent so long. We may deny, semi-officially, that Mr. Clemens was joking when he propounded the scheme of a portrait gallery of his contemporaries, which is not to be published until a century after his death. We now learn that he was not joking, but that he takes the matter very seriously, works on it steadily, and hopes to have the manuscript finished and sealed up in

### the safe deposit vault of some New York bank before another year has passed. As to Jury Verdicts.

Chicago Journal. Sigmund Zeisler has a sensible word to say of jury verdicts. A two-thirds majerity, and, in criminal cases, the acquittal of the dependant unless at least two-thirds of the jury vote "guilty." The death penalty, however, should never be

inflicted unless the jury be unanimous To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta. All